

UCDP External Support Project - Disaggregated/Supporter Dataset Codebook

Version 1.0-2011

Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP)

Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University

When using the data, please cite Högladh, Stina; Therése Pettersson and Lotta Themnér (2011) External Support in Armed Conflict 1975-2009 -presenting new data. Unpublished manuscript presented at the International Studies Association Convention in Montreal 2011, and, when appropriate, this codebook. Always include the version number in analyses using the dataset.

This version compiled and updated by:

Mihai Cătălin Croicu,

Stina Högladh,

Therése Pettersson,

Lotta Themnér

Notations used in this this document:

This text uses the following typographic conventions:

Coloured text: this text is found verbatim within the dataset presented (i.e. is a dataset name, a variable name, a variable type or is the content (value) of a given variable on a given row).

Underlined italic text: notions and terms defined as part of the definitions section of this codebook (chapter 3).

Underlined Bold text: notions and terms briefly defined as part of the definitions section of this codebook (chapter 3) and expanded upon in the description of variables section of the codebook (chapter 5).

Non-underlined bold text: Titles, subtitles and headings as well as important keywords and notions, fundamental in this codebook.

1. Choosing the Right UCDP External Support Dataset

The Uppsala Conflict Data Program External Support Project, as of version 1.0-2011, produces two separate datasets, the **UCDP External Support – Yearly Warring Party Dataset**, and the **UCDP External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Dataset**. The two datasets are analogous, i.e. contain identical data structured in a different manner to simplify various types of research such as different types of statistical analyses.

For a graphical illustration of the differences between the two UCDP External Support Datasets, see Fig. 1.

Both datasets are fully compatible with the most recent versions of the UCDP datasets, such as the UCDP/Prio dataset, the UCDP Dyadic Dataset, the UCDP Actor Dataset etc., as well as with the UCDP database as current at the date of production of this database.

The **External Support – Yearly Warring Party Dataset** uses, as an object of analyses, the ‘primary yearly warring party’, i.e., each side active (involved in fighting) in each conflict dyad for each year when the conflict was active.

Each row in the dataset contains one such side – i.e. one receiver of external support. Within this document, for consistency with the UCDP database and other UCDP datasets the receiver of such external support is also referred to as a primary warring party – see definitions below).

In this dataset, *external supporters* that gave support are aggregated - all supporters giving support to a side engaged in a conflict dyad in one year are listed, as a list in a single cell. Types of external support identified are also aggregated to the level of the receiver of support, i.e. if 3 supporters provided various types of support to a given receiver in a given dyad-year, but only one supplied weapons, this type of support is registered in the dataset for the given receiver and dyad-year, as types are aggregated from the point of view of the receiver of support.

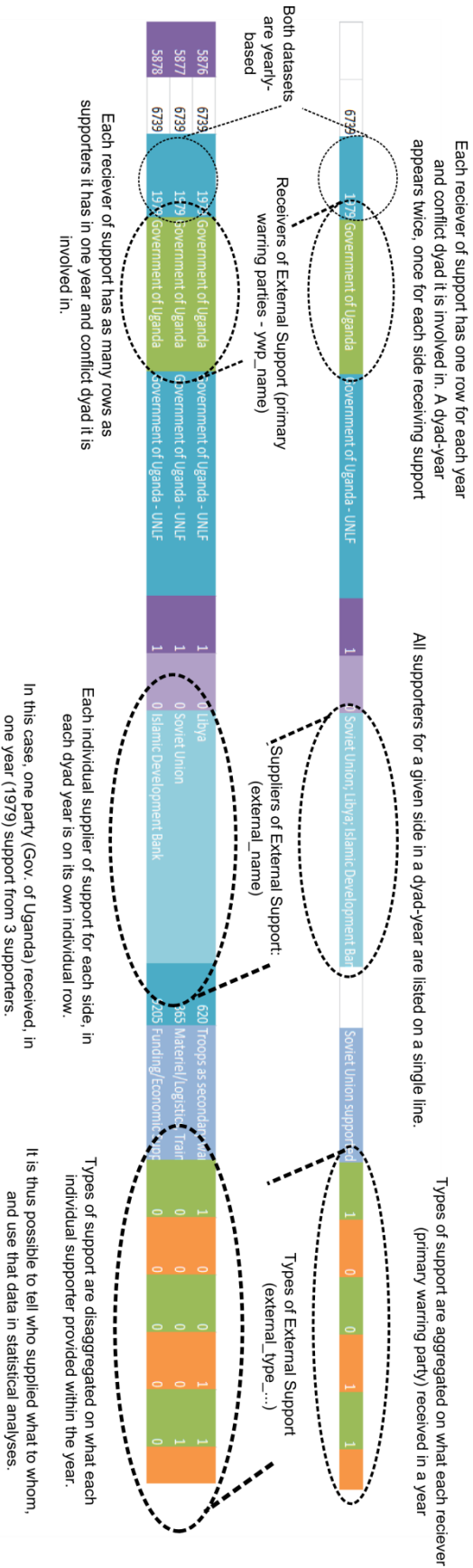


Figure 1. Comparison between the External Support - Yearly Warring Party Level Dataset (above) and the External Support - Disaggregated Level Dataset (below).

Further, this dataset also contains comments by the original coders on the type and size of support.

Thus, **this dataset is best suited for analysis from the perspective of the receiver of support**, as long as the analysis does not require the exclusion or inclusion of supporters, or the distinction of who supplied what. As it is more compact than the **External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter** dataset, it may be more suited for manual consultation.

The **External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Level Dataset** uses, as an object of analysis, the external supporter for each individual side supported, in each dyad-year when a conflict was active (each *incident of support*). The basic difference from the **UCDP External Support – Yearly Warring Party Dataset** is that, if more than one supporter gave support to a party in a year, each individual supporter is listed on a separate row. As such, types of support need not be aggregated, each row containing the types of support that each external supporter gave to a certain receiver in a given year.

Ex. In the **Government of Uganda – UNLF** dyad, three supporters provided support to the **Government of Uganda** in 1979 – **Libya**, the **Soviet Union** and **The Islamic Development Bank**. In the aggregated dataset (**External Support – Yearly Warring Party Dataset**), this event is described in one row, and the variables dealing with type of support list overall support **received** by the **Government of Uganda** in 1979.

In the **External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Level Dataset** the same information is described in three separate rows, one for each of the three supporters, individually assessing the type of support each **supporter provided**.

Thus, **this dataset is best suited for analysis from the perspective of the supporter**, (ex. analyses on number of supporters in a given year, actions of a particular supporter in a given region, etc.) or for more complex analyses (excluding some supporters, excluding some types of offered support etc.).

UCDP provides both datasets and codebooks free of charge on its web page (<http://ucdp.uu.se/>).

This codebook further describes the UCDP External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter Level Dataset

2. Introduction

This document describes the **UCDP External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter dataset** a project within the Uppsala Conflict Data Program (UCDP) at the Department of Peace and Conflict Research, Uppsala University.

The unit of analysis in the uses, as an object of analysis, the external supporter for each individual *primary warring party (receiver of support)* to which the supporter pledged support for each dyad-year when a conflict was active (i.e., the object of analysis is each *incident of support*). Furthermore, the support provided is divided into different categories (*types of support*).

The UCDP External Support dataset is an integral part of the UCDP database, and thus contains all warring parties – both state – and non-state ones – included in the UCDP database, even those where no support is pledged. It is also compatible with the post- 1975 data in the UCDP dyadic dataset and the UCDP/PRIO armed conflict dataset and can be used together with the UCDP Actor Dataset.

Version 1-2011 of the **UCDP External Support – Disaggregated/Supporter dataset** corresponds to the UCDP Database Categorical Variables 1975-2009, UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset v. 4-2010; and the UCDP Dyadic Dataset v. 1-2010.

3. Definition of key concepts

3.1 External support

The phenomenon that this dataset attempts to capture is external support to the primary parties to a conflict (see below for definition of “primary party/receiver of external support”). UCDP differentiates between two categories of external support, both of which are included in the UCDP External Support Dataset; secondary warring support and secondary non-warring support. While the former is included as one type of external support in the dataset, the latter is divided into ten types of support.

3.1.1 Secondary warring support

Secondary warring support is defined as support to a primary party (receiver of support) that consists of sending troops to assist in an ongoing conflict. The party sending troops is always a state who shares the position in the incompatibility with one of the primary parties.

A secondary warring party does not need to meet the 25 battle-related deaths criteria to be included in UCDP data (see definition of armed conflict below). An active troop participation of their forces is enough.

3.1.2 Secondary non-warring support

Secondary non-warring support is defined as support to a primary party (receiver of support) that is given to assist it in an ongoing conflict. The non-warring support can take a variety of forms, including the provision of sanctuary, financial assistance, logistics and military support short of troops. The party providing the support should be a state or an organization (in the widest sense of the term) and not an individual.

It should be noted that anything relating to normal interaction between states (such as profits from trade) is not considered to be secondary non-warring support even if the consequences of that interaction may be to the benefit of the warring party that is on the receiving end. This is due to the above-mentioned fact that we only consider support that is actively given to strengthen the party in the particular conflict and not support which unintentionally happens to strengthen the warring party.

3.2 External Supporter

The external supporter is a party providing external support. The external supporter needs not be otherwise involved in any armed conflict, and thus needs not be included in the current version of the **UCDP Actor Dataset**.

As such, the external supporter can be a state government, a diaspora, a non-state rebel group, an organization such as an NGO or IGO, a political party, a company or a lobby group, or even an individual.

This dataset employs, for actors that fall under the scope of the **UCDP Actor Dataset**, the same names and actor codes as specified there, with some exceptions (i.e. the *Government of* particle is removed for state actors, some shorter names are in use).

For actors that fall outside the scope of the **UCDP Actor Dataset** (actors that have never been primary or secondary warring parties in any conflict, or that have never engaged in non-state or one-sided violence), an appendix is provided with this dataset. The appendix contains standardized names, abbreviations and actor codes for such actors.

3.3 Alleged support

Alleged support is defined as claims of external support that are unsubstantiated but have significant impact on the overall conflict (i.e., on its outcome, on the way the conflict is carried out, on the ability of a primary warring party to obtain real external support, etc.).

Such allegations of support almost always originate with either another supporter, are present in influential media and reporting, or are widespread in multiple sources, yet unconfirmed/non-confirmable. Allegations of support that have limited spread or that are clearly outrageous are not included in the dataset.

3.4 Primary warring parties (receivers of support)

The primary parties to a conflict (often referred to as primary warring parties or simply warring parties) are those that form an incompatibility by stating incompatible positions.

3.5 Secondary warring parties (supporters/senders of support)

Secondary parties are those that support one of the primary warring parties, either by providing troops (secondary warring support) or by supplying some other form of support short of troops (secondary non-warring support).

For instance, in the conflict fought over governmental power in Angola, the parties that formed the incompatibility were the **Government of Angola** and the rebel groups **UNITA** and **FNLA**. They are thus viewed as the primary warring parties. During the course of the conflict no less than four states sent troops to fight alongside one of the warring parties; Cuba and Namibia aiding the government and South Africa and Zaire supporting the rebels (**UNITA** receiving assistance from the former and **FNLA** from the latter). Cuba, Namibia, South Africa and Zaire are thus viewed as secondary warring parties to the conflict. Furthermore, a large number of states and organizations provided other types of support to the primary parties. For instance, Israel supplied the government with weapons, while Morocco provided military training to **UNITA**. Subsequently, also **Israel** and **Morocco** are viewed as secondary parties, providing secondary non-warring support.

3.6. Armed conflict

An armed conflict is defined as a contested incompatibility that concerns government and/or territory where the use of armed force between two parties, of which at least one is the government of a state, results in at least 25 battle-related deaths in a calendar year.

For a more in-depth discussion on the separate elements of this definition, see the codebook to the UCDP Dyadic Dataset and the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

3.7 State actor

A state actor is always the government of a state.

A state is defined as an internationally recognized sovereign government controlling a specific territory, or an internationally unrecognized government controlling a specified territory whose sovereignty is not disputed by another internationally recognized sovereign government previously controlling the same territory. See Section 4 in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Codebook for details on the sample of countries covered by this definition.

When in doubt as to who is actually controlling the government of a state, the party controlling the capital of the state is regarded as the government.

In order to define the total population of states we use the Gleditsch & Ward (1999) systems membership definition, which is based on the Correlates of War project. Gleditsch & Ward include countries with a population of more than 250,000 that have 'a relatively autonomous administration

over some territory', and is 'considered a distinct entity by local actors or the state it is dependent on' (Gleditsch & Ward, 1999: 398).

For a discussion on differences between the UCDP definition of a state and that of Gleditsch and Wars, see the codebook for the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset.

3.8 Type of support

3.9 Literal

UCDP distinguishes between **ten** different types of external support, based on the kind of supplies that are provided by the external supporter to the receiver of support.

The following types are distinguished by UCDP, identified by a name, and a literal (a single-letter code defining the type of support): **Troops as secondary warring party** (literal **X**), **Access to Territory** (literal **L**), **Access to military or intelligence infrastructure** (literal **Y**), **Weapons** (literal **W**), **Materiel/Logistics** (literal **M**), **Training/Expertise** (literal **T**), **Funding/Economic Support** (literal **S**), **Intelligence material** (literal **I**), **Other forms of support** (literal **O**), **Unknown support** (literal **U**).

Each type of support is assigned its own, unique dummy variable, identifiable by the literal (ex., one would look for **external_type_W** if wanting to look for support falling under the category of **Weapons**).

For a detailed definition of each type of support, see sections **5.15. Types of Support** and **4. Description of Variables**.

3.10 Incident of support

An incident of support represents the action of a supporter to give any kind of external support to a given receiver of support (primary warring party) for help in a given conflict dyad, defined on a yearly basis.

In essence, it is an external supporter – receiver of support pair for a given conflict dyad in a given year.

ex. One incident of support is **Soviet Union's** support to the **Government of Uganda** in **1979** in the conflict dyad **Government of Uganda – UNLF**.

4. Variables in the Dataset:

external_id	numeric (4-digit positive integer) . A unique identifier for each individual entry (<u>incident of support</u>) in the external support dataset. As of version 1.0-2011, this variable ranges between 1 and 7900. The value can be used as a unique key to
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	the dataset.
ywp_id	numeric (4-digit positive integer). An identifier for each individual primary warring party active in a given year in a given conflict. ywp_id is year-specific, i.e., it is different for the same primary warring party in different years.
ywp_year	numeric (4-digit positive integer). Year of observation. The current dataset covers the 1975-2009 periods, containing all years in which warring parties have been active in the UCDP datasets.
ywp_name	string. Name of the actor (<i>primary warring party/receiver of support</i>), as listed in the UCDP Actor dataset.
actorID	numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the individual actor (<i>primary warring party/receiver of support</i>), as listed in the UCDP Actor dataset version 2.1-2010.
bc_id	numeric (3-digit positive integer). One of two unique identifiers of the armed conflict in which the <i>primary warring party</i> is involved during the dyad-year. bc_id corresponds to the conflict IDs assigned by the UCDP database.
conflictID	numeric (3-digit positive integer). One of two unique identifiers of the armed conflict in which the <i>primary warring party</i> is involved during the dyad-year. conflictID corresponds to the conflict IDs used in the UCDP/Prio Dataset and the UCDP Dyadic dataset.
bc_name	string. Name of the conflict, same as listed in the UCDP database and UCDP/Prio Dataset
bwd_id	numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the dyad in which the primary warring party is involved, as listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.
bwd_name	text. The name of the dyad in which the <i>primary warring party</i> is involved, as listed in the UCDP Dyadic Dataset.
country1	text. In case of intrastate conflict, the name of the country where the government is being challenged or where a territory is being claimed. In case of interstate conflict, the name of one of the states involved in the conflict.
country2	text. In case of intrastate conflict, this value is empty (NULL). In case of interstate conflict, the name of the other state involved in the conflict.
locationid1	numeric (3-digit positive integer). Numeric country code corresponding to country1 variable. The country codes in use correspond to those used by the UCDP database, UCDP Actor Dataset, UCDP/Prio Dataset and UCDP Dyadic Dataset and are compatible with the country codes employed by the Correlates of War Project and to those used by the Gleditsch and Ward Interstate System.
locationid2	numeric (3-digit positive integer). Numeric country code corresponding to country2 variable. The value of the variable is empty (NULL) if the value of country2 is empty (NULL). The country codes in use correspond to those used by the UCDP database, UCDP Actor Dataset, UCDP/Prio Dataset and UCDP Dyadic Dataset and are compatible with the country codes employed by the Correlates of War Project and to those used by the Gleditsch and Ward Interstate System.
Variables covering the presence of secondary support:	
external_exists	dummy variable (missing values coded as -1). The variable takes the value of 1 if a primary warring party received any form of <i>clearly established external support</i> from a given <i>external supporter</i> in a given year.

	<p>Additionally, missing/unclear/incomplete values (-1) may contain entries on types of support (see below). However, these entries are not complete and, possibly, lack reliability. Significant future work is planned on these entries for future releases of the dataset.</p> <p>See also: external_alleged</p>
external_alleged	<p>dummy variable. The variable takes the value of 1 if there are <i>allegations</i> that a primary warring party received certain forms of <i>external support</i> from a <i>given external supporter</i> in a given year, but no clear evidence of that support has been found.</p> <p>Otherwise, if either evidence of <i>clearly established external support</i> from a given warring party exists, or if there is no support given to a <i>primary warring party</i> in a given year, external_alleged is coded as 0.</p> <p>As such, in all cases where external_alleged is coded as 1, external_exists is coded as 0. Further, in all cases where external_exists is coded as 1, external_alleged is coded as 0.</p> <p>In cases where a given <i>external supporter</i> clearly provided a <i>primary warring party</i> with certain types of support in a given year, and, additionally, is only alleged to have provided certain other types of support to the <i>primary warring party</i> in the same year, two entries, with two separate external_id are produced for the given external supporter, one covering only clear types of support, the other covering only alleged types of support.</p> <p>See also: external_exists</p>
<p>Variables identifying the external supporter:</p> <p>All variables that follow are only coded if either external_exists or external_alleged are coded as 1. Otherwise, these values of these variables is left empty (NULL).</p>	
external_name	text. The name of the <i>external supporter</i> in the current <i>incident of support</i> .
external_id	<p>numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the external supporter. The value is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 for actors present in that dataset.</p> <p>For actors not present in the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 (with values of the external_id variable above 7000), a separate addendum containing the name and the IDs of the actors is provided with this dataset.</p>
<p>Variables identifying the type of support provided by the supporter:</p> <p>All variables that follow are only coded if either external_exists or external_alleged are coded as 1. Otherwise, these values of these variables is left empty (NULL).</p>	

external_type_X	dummy variable. Is 1 if external supporter provided troops as secondary warring party (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_Y	dummy variable. Is 1 if external supporter provided access to military or intelligence infrastructure / joint operations (see definition) to the primary warring party.
external_type_L	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Access to territory (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_W	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Weapons (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_M	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Materiel/Logistics support (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_T	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Training/Expertise (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_\$	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Funding/Economic Support (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_I	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Intelligence material (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_O	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Other Forms of Support (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_U	dummy variable. Is 1 if <i>external supporter</i> provided Support of unknown type (see definition) to the <i>primary warring party</i> .
external_type_text	<p>text. Contains an English-language description of the types of support provided by an external supporter, for added legibility of the dataset. Each type of support provided by an external supporter is listed in the cell using standardised phrasing.</p> <p>The 10 standard phrases are: Troops as secondary warring party, Access to Territory, Access to military or intelligence infrastructure, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support, Intelligence material, Other forms of support, check codebook, Support exists, but is of unknown type.</p> <p>e.g. if variables external_X, external_W, external_M, external_T, external_\$ are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, this variable will contain: Troops as secondary warring party, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support</p>
external_code	<p>text/regular expression. This variable expresses the type of support offered by an <i>external supporter</i> as a regular expression that can be used by advanced text-processing and pattern matching tools (such as <i>awk</i> and <i>grep</i>). Each type of support is expressed by its <i>literal identifier</i>: X,L,Y,W,M,T,\$,I,O,U. If the support is only alleged (<i>external_alleged</i>=1), the expression is bracketed. Further, the order the literal identifiers appear in is consistent, being the one shown above.</p> <p>ex. 1: if variables external_X, external_W, external_M, external_T, external_\$ are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, external_alleged being 0 and external_exists being 1 and this variable will contain XWMT\$.</p> <p>ex. 2: if variables external_Y, external_L, external_I, are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, external_alleged being 0 and external_exists being 1 and this variable will contain LYI.</p> <p>ex. 3: if variables external_L, external_\$, external_O, are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, external_alleged being 1 and external_exists being 0 and this variable</p>

	will contain (L\$O).
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5. Description of Variables:

5.1: **external_id** : External Support Incident ID

numeric (4-digit positive integer). External_id is a unique identifier for each individual entry (incident of support) in the external support dataset. As of version 1.0-2011, this variable ranges between 1 and 7900. The value can be used as a unique key to the dataset.

ex.: Soviet Union's support to the Government of Uganda in 1979 in the conflict dyad Government of Uganda – UNLF has external_id number 5877.

5.2 **ywp_id** : Yearly Warring Party ID

numeric (4-digit positive integer). Ywp_id is a unique year-specific identifier of each primary warring party (receiver of support).

ex.: Government of Ethiopia, in 1979, has ywp_id of 6469, in 1980, has a ywp_id of 6472, and in 1981, has a ywp_id of 6475.

5.3 **ywp_year**: Year of Observation

numeric (4-digit positive integer). Year of observation - The dataset includes all years between 1975 and 2009 when a primary warring party/receiver of support is recorded as active in UCDP data, i.e. all years when the warring party is party to a conflict which reaches the threshold of 25 battle-related deaths.

5.4 **ywp_year**: Name of primary warring party/receiver of support

text (maximum length: 999 characters). Ywp_name contains the name of the primary warring party/receiver of support. The variable will reflect on name changes of the group, i.e. will be the name the group was known by in the coded year.

For state actors, the name given is always 'Government of...'. For rebel groups the name given is the acronym when applicable. The names are standardized and used in accordance to usage specified in the UCDP Actor Dataset.

5.5 **actorID**: ID of the primary warring party/receiver of support

numeric (4-digit positive integer). actorID contains the identifier of the primary warring party/receiver of support. Each actor in the dataset is ascribed a unique actor ID. For state actors, the Gleditsch and Ward number for the relevant state is given.

Note that this ID is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset, which lists all actors recoded in UCDP data on organized violence.

5.6 **bc_id**: Conflict ID (UCDP database)

numeric (3-digit positive integer). bc_id contains the unique identifier of all armed conflicts in the UCDP online database.

5.7 **conflictID**: Conflict ID (UCDP datasets)

numeric (3-digit positive integer). conflictID contains the unique identifier of all armed conflicts in the UCDP/PRIO Armed Conflict Dataset and the UCDP Dyadic dataset.

5.8 **bc_name**: Conflict Name

text (maximum length: 999 characters). bc_name contains the name UCDP uses for the armed conflict in which the warring party is active.

For intrastate conflict fought over governmental power: name of the state whose government it is that is being challenged, with the word “government” in parenthesis behind. For example: Ethiopia (government)

For intrastate conflict fought over the status of a specific territory: name of the state where the disputed territory is located, with the name of the disputed territory in parenthesis behind. For example: Ethiopia (Ogaden)

For interstate conflict: the names of the two (or more) states that have an incompatibility with a dash in between. For example: Eritrea – Ethiopia

5.9 **bwd_id**: Dyad ID

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of all dyads active in interstate or intrastate armed conflicts (i.e. dyads included in the, UCDP database and UCDP Dyadic Dataset). The dyad id listed is that of the dyad which contains a given primary warring party/receiver of support.

3.10 **bwd_name**: Dyad Name

text (maximum length: 999 characters). **bwd_name** The name that UCDP uses for a dyad which contains a given warring party.

The name of the party on side A, and the name of the warring party on side B, with a dash between. For example: Government of Ethiopia – ONLF. The name of the state actor is always first in the dyad name.

5.11 **external_exists**: External Support Exists

dummy variable (missing values coded as -1). The variable takes the value of **1** if a primary warring party/receiver of support received any form of external support from a *given supporter* in a given year.

Additionally, missing/unclear/incomplete values (-1) may contain entries on types of support (see below). However, these entries are not complete and, possibly, lack reliability. Significant future work is planned on these entries for future releases of the dataset.

5.12 **external_alleged**: External Support is Alleged

dummy variable. The variable takes the value of **1** if there are allegations of external support that a primary warring party received certain forms of external support from a *given external supporter* in a given year, but no clear evidence of that support has been found.

Otherwise, if either evidence of *clearly established external support* from a given warring party exists, or if there is no support given to a *primary warring party* in a given year, **external_alleged** is coded as **0**.

As such, in all cases where **external_alleged** is coded as **1**, **external_exists** is coded as **0**. Further, in all cases where **external_exists** is coded as **1**, **external_alleged** is coded as **0**.

In cases where a given external supporter clearly provided a primary warring party/receiver of support with certain types of support in a given year, and, additionally, is only alleged to have provided certain other types of support to the *primary warring party* in the same year, two entries, with two separate **external_id** are produced for the given external supporter, one covering only clear types of support, the other covering only alleged types of support.

5.13 **external_name**: Name of External Supporter

This variable lists the name of the external party providing support to a primary warring party in the *incident of support* coded.

Names are similar to those used in the **UCDP Actor Dataset**, with the following differences:

- In case of governmental supporters, the particle 'Government of' has been dropped. Standardized forms are used for a number of states, such as **United States**, **Soviet Union**, **East Germany**, **West Germany**, **North Korea**, **South Korea**, **North Yemen**, **South Yemen** and **United Kingdom**.
- The names of supporters, as used in the current dataset, are the names of both states and non-state groups as were current in the year when they provided external support.

e.g.: The value recorded in external_supporter in the **external_id 5488** is Russia (as support is given in 1998), while in **external_id 5483**, the supporter is labelled Soviet Union.

5.14 **external_id**: ID of External Supporter

numeric (4-digit positive integer). The unique identifier of the external supporter. The value is taken from the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 for actors present in that dataset.

For actors not present in the UCDP Actor Dataset v.2.1-2010 (with values of the **external_id** variable above 7000), a separate addendum containing the name and the IDs of the actors is provided with this dataset.

5.15 **external_type_{literal: X,L,Y,W,M,T,\$,I,O,U}**: Variables identifying the type of support provided by the supporter

Ten separate dummy variables.

In the **Extended External Support Dataset** UCDP divides external support in 10 separate categories, depending on what was provided by the secondary supporter. Each of these categories are identified by a **name** and a **literal identifier (a one-letter code)**, used in the names of the dummy variables covering each type of support, and in the regular expression provided in the **external_code**). These ten types of support are:

5.15.1 Troops as secondary warring party (Literal: **X**):

This type of support indicates that a state has sent combat troops to fight alongside a primary warring party. This category corresponds to what UCDP in other places call secondary warring support.

Note that this does not apply to troops sent as technicians in support of equipment sent or loaned (which would be coded as **M-Materiel/logistics** or **W-Weapons**), or to military trainers, military specialists, planners, experts etc. (which would be coded as **T-Training/Expertise**).

Further, this DOES NOT covers joint ops or alliances between non-state entities, or between a non-state external supporter and a government primary warring party or if the secondary supporter is engaged on its own in a conflict with a common enemy (it is then coded as **Y-access to military and intelligence infrastructure**).

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_X**.

5.15.2 Access to military or intelligence infrastructure / Joint Operations (Literal: **Y**):

This type of support is coded when a supporter allows a warring party to use its own military infrastructure as if it would be integrated within the warring party's chain of command. This translates in the external supporter permitting the primary warring party, in some way or another, to use some part of their military infrastructure (bases, intelligence gathering stations etc.) as if it were their own, while stopping short of sending troops to fight alongside the primary warring party.

Alliances between rebel groups and joint operations by two governments against a rebel group, where each of the two governments is a primary warring party in two separate conflicts against that same non-state group are also counted as **Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure**.

Examples of support coded as Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure include treaties allowing for joint intelligence operation, such as Plan Condor, a joint coordination effort by the militaries of a number of South American dictatorships with a goal of eliminating leftist groups, leases of bases belonging to the external supporter or joint co-ordination/planning of operations by two rebel groups.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_Y**.

5.15.3 Access to territory (Literal: **L**):

This type of support covers support, by which an actor allows a warring party to set bases on the territory it controls, permits sanctuary or cross-border military action for the supported warring party or in any other way concedes its full sovereignty in favor of a supported party.

Access to territory is only coded when it is clear that the support was intentional. Subsequently, in the many states in Sub Saharan Africa or South Asia where borders are very porous and there is no or very limited control in densely forested or desert areas, it is not enough to find evidence that a group for instance had bases on a '*supporter's*' territory, but actual proof of intent is needed.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_L**.

5.15.4 Weapons (Literal: **W**):

Support covered here includes donations, transfers, supplies or loans of weapons or ammunition of any kind. Sales on conciliatory terms (such as deferred payments, offsets beyond what could be expected under terms of standard commercial agreements) are included in this category.

Note that this variable is not coded for sales of weaponry between governments in accordance to standard commercial terms.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_W**.

5.15.5 Materiel/Logistics Support (Literal: **M**):

A range of different types of support is covered in this variable. Typical support covered by this category include non-weaponry and non-ammunition supplies that are used in conjunction with direct military operations and serve direct military purposes (vehicles, uniforms, tents, field hospitals, etc.). This includes technology that is not directly a weapons system (radars, night vision technology, construction bulldozers etc.).

Also included is logistics assistance (including troops transport), as well as repair and support facilities for advanced weaponry (such as aircraft, rocketry, tanks), including technicians or operators of such.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_M**.

5.15.6 Training/Expertise (Literal: **T**):

This variable covers training of any kind, both in situ and in the supporter's country. Furthermore, expert personnel and foreign military advisers present at HQ level or not directly engaged in combat operations are included in this category of assistance.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_T**.

5.15.7 Funding/Economic Support (Literal: **\$**):

This type of support covers any form of economic aid that was extended by an external supporter in order to be used to fund the waging of the armed conflict or is given to the warring party. This includes military loans, military grants, and military/defense to be used towards improving the capabilities of the military. This also includes intercession or support in front of multilateral financial institutions (such as the WB or the IMF) or other lenders.

Note that this type of support typically does not include humanitarian, development or balance of payments aid/loans.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_\$**.

5.15.8 Intelligence (Literal: **I**):

This form of support covers any form of intelligence material presented by an external supporter (maps regarding positions of the enemy, cryptographic codes and keys, satellite imagery, signals intelligence of any kind, information on troop capability, data on whereabouts of rebel leaders etc.).

Note that this includes only information provided as such by the external supporter. If a supporter gives the warring party the possibility to utilize (at will) the capacities of the supporter's intelligence

infrastructure (i.e., gives access to a primary party to use a satellite to gather intelligence as they see fit), this is coded as **Y-Access to military or intelligence infrastructure**.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_I**

5.15.9 Other Forms of Support (Literal: **Q**):

This form of support includes types not covered in the previous categories, such as e.g. recruitment opportunities, running, harboring and/or funding a radio station belonging to a rebel group, intermediating transfers of weaponry, etc.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_O**

5.15.10 Unknown type of support (Literal: **U**):

This form of support is coded when reliable sources talk of support but do not specify of what type.

The dummy variable corresponding to this type of support is **external_type_U**.

5.16 external_type_text: Description of the type of support provided

text. external_type_text contains an English-language description of the types of support provided by an external supporter, for added legibility of the dataset. Each type of support provided by an external supporter is listed in the cell using standardised phrasing.

The 10 standard phrases are: Troops as secondary warring party, Access to Territory, Access to military or intelligence infrastructure, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support, Intelligence material, Other forms of support, check codebook, Support exists, but is of unknown type.

e.g. if variables external_X, external_W, external_M, external_T, external_\$ are coded 1 for a given entry, the rest being 0, this variable will contain: Troops as secondary warring party, Weapons, Materiel/Logistics, Training/Expertise, Funding/Economic Support.

5.17 external_type_code: External Support Code / Regular Expression

text/regular expression. This variable expresses the type of support offered by an external supporter as a regular expression that can be used by advanced text-processing and pattern matching tools (such as *awk* and *grep*). Each type of support is expressed by its *literal identifier*: **X,L,Y,W,M,T,\$,I,O,U**. If the support is only alleged (**external_alleged=1**), the expression is bracketed. Further, the order the literal identifiers appear in is consistent, being the one shown above.

ex. 1: if variables `external_X`, `external_W`, `external_M`, `external_T`, `external_$` are coded `1` for a given entry, the rest being `0`, `external_alleged` being `0` and `external_exists` being `1` and this variable will contain `XWMT$`.

ex. 2: if variables `external_Y`, `external_L`, `external_I`, are coded `1` for a given entry, the rest being `0`, `external_alleged` being `0` and `external_exists` being `1` and this variable will contain `LYI`.

ex. 3: if variables `external_L`, `external_$`, `external_O`, are coded `1` for a given entry, the rest being `0`, `external_alleged` being `1` and `external_exists` being `0` and this variable will contain `(L$O)`.